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Survey Finds Murder Dropping in Major Cities; Officials Disagree on Causes, Coming Trends

Year-end homicide reports reveal a continuing decline in the murder rates of major U.S. cities, but experts disagree about what caused the decrease, according to a recent New York Times article.

Police departments in 10 of the 17 cities surveyed reported drops in the number of homicides committed. Declines were experienced in Newark, Boston, Baltimore, Atlanta, Houston, Miami, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, and Phoenix.

Although New York, Philadelphia and Washington had not completed their final reports, officials in those cities expected to end the year with fewer homicides than in 1975. The homicide figures were also unavailable for San Francisco, but officials there noted that the final statistics would reflect an increase because the 133 murders committed through November had already equalled

the total for all of 1975.

In two of the surveyed cities, the 1976 homicide rate was higher than in the previous year. Denver's rate increased 14.7 percent from 75 to 86, while Detroit's rate rose 5.7 percent from 684 to 723.

The number of homicides committed in Hartford remained stable. The city experienced 23 murders in both 1975 and 1976.

The decrease in the murder rates of some major cities is consistent with the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports for the first nine months of 1976. Those figures revealed that serious crime for that period was the lowest since 1973 and that murder and robbery each fell about 10 percent, while crime in suburban and rural areas continued to climb.

Law enforcement officials, criminologists and sociologists differed over the

cause for the decline in homicides. The trend was first described last year, and most experts attributed it to the decline in the number of persons who were 18 to 24 years old — the age group felt to be the most prone to violence.

The executive director of the Newark Office of Criminal Justice Planning, Rutgers University Professor Alan Zalkind, said that there is a drop in the rate of violent crimes "when teen-agers become adults."

Dr. Marvin E. Wolfgang, professor of sociology and law at the University of Pennsylvania, predicted that violent offenses would taper off from now until the mid-1980s. At that time, the rate would be driven up again by the "second generation of young people from the post-World War II baby boom, or the grandchildren of the baby boom," he said.

"There has been a reduction in both black and white fertility rates," Wolfgang said.

Continued on Page 5

'What Happens Next' Is First Concern as Utah Execution Reopens Debate on Death Penalty.

ANALYSIS & COMMENT

By DONAL E. J. MACNAMARA

To many Americans, including a very large majority of professional criminologists, January 17th, 1977 is a date which will live in infamy, for as four rifle bullets snuffed out the life of Gary Mark Gilmore the ten year moratorium on capital punishment in the United States came to a stark and sudden end, converting into reality the lethal verdict of the United States Supreme Court in *Gregg vs. Georgia* (1976). Not since Utah merited the obloquy of much of the civilized world for its execution of Joe Hill, or Massachusetts earned greater censure for taking the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, not since our Federal authorities ordered the electrocution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and California sent Caryl Chessman to the gas chamber, have so many millions throughout the world focused their attention on so bizarre, so brutal and so unnecessary a perversion of criminal justice administration.

To condemn Gilmore's execution is to hold no brief for his innocence, — not to diminish the heinousness of his crimes, or to hold out hope for his future reentry to society as a rehabilitated and worthwhile citizen. Gilmore himself, miserable and self-destructive, alienated and dangerous, has importance only as a symbol, a watershed. It is American society, our ideals and our humanity, and it is the many hundreds of men and women sleeping fitfully night after night in the condemned cells on death rows in some fifteen state penitentiaries, with which we must now concern ourselves — and the many thousands of Americans,

most of them young and poor and from our discriminated-against minorities, who will walk the last mile in the decades to come (remember we executed more than 3800 men and women between 1930 and 1967) if we permit the Utah firing squad to usher in a new era of sadistic vengeance under color of law.

Attempting to read the future, whether it be to oust the Supreme Court (which on the day of Gilmore's death stayed the next scheduled execution in Texas) or to pick winners at the racetrack or the stock market, is fraught with difficulty: attempting to foretell the reactions of America's volatile public is asking for one's comeuppance. Will 1977 outdo gory 1935, when 199 lives were taken by the state to demonstrate the sanctity of man's God-given existence? Or will the pattern of the 1960s prevail: seven executions in 1965; one in 1966; and two in the final year before the hiatus, 1967?

Will the U.S. Supreme Court, and the highest appellate courts in the separate states, come to some clear and definite decision — and set forth some clear and definite criteria? Since *Furman vs. Georgia* (1972) no fewer than two scottish decisions have clouded the issue. Will our Federal and state legislatures enact death penalty statutes immune from Constitutional attack? Will the abolitionist and retentionist activists (and their batteries of legal talent) reenact the bitter dialogues which led to *Furman*... and mount a case by case battle both in the courts and in the arena of public debate which will insure that the fiscal and political costs of multiple execu-

tions will be greater than those who favor the death penalty will be willing to pay?

Will Governors and Presidents veto death penalty statutes (as Brown of California and Byrne of New Jersey have threatened)? And will they use their power of sovereign clemency to commute capital sentences?

As one who served for nearly a decade in the front ranks of the abolitionist campaign — and as a criminologist who has written extensively on miscarriages of justice — and as a corrections specialist who sees no evidence that the death penalty has any significantly greater deterrent impact than more civilized, more moral ways of dealing with society's criminals — and, more importantly, as a confirmed believer (against the weight of the evidence, I will admit) in the ultimate perfectibility of human society, I will venture some optimistic predictions:

¶ There will be fewer than ten executions in the United States in 1977, and fewer in succeeding years;

¶ The Carter appointees to the United States Supreme Court will eventually reverse *Gregg* and find the death penalty no matter how imposed or how executed 'cruel and unusual';

¶ The abolitionist movement, lulled to passivity by the 'victory' in *Furman*, will rise again and attract to its banner the cream of America's youth;

¶ Politicians will learn that there are no votes to be won in the death chamber;

¶ Criminologists and penologists will address themselves more earnestly and

Continued on Page 5

Retirement Plans, Bell Cloud Future Of FBI's Kelley

A growing controversy has developed over the tenure of FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley. While the bureau chief has indicated that he will retire at the end of the year, Attorney General Griffin B. Bell has stated that the director will soon be replaced, and the executive committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police has endorsed Kelley's retention.

While testifying at confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee on January 12, Bell declared that he had been searching for a possible new director while he was interviewing candidates for jobs in the Justice Department.

"We can look forward to having a new FBI director before too long," Bell said, noting that Kelley, appointed by former President Nixon in July 1973, was 64 years old.

During the final Senate debate on Bell's nomination on January 25, Senator John Danforth (R-Mo.) informed his colleagues that Kelley had told him of his intention to retire next January 1. Danforth said that Kelley, a personal friend of the Senator, had written him of his decision.

The 25-member IACP executive committee contended that Kelley should be retained to maintain stability within the law enforcement community. "Mr. Kelley has demonstrated his integrity and his administrative ability and we fully support him as well as the office he holds," said IACP President Edward M. Davis, the I.A. police chief.

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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

New Hampshire SWAT Leader Arrests Uninvited House Guest

The New Hampshire State Police SWAT Team recently responded to a barricaded subject call only to find that the suspect was holed-up in the team leader's home. Corporal Tech Benjamin Mozrall and his unit were on their monthly training session in a nearby state park when they received the call that a disturbed individual had broken into the corporal's house in Henniker, New Hampshire. The suspect had called the State Police headquarters to tell them that he wanted to talk to Mozrall. Apparently, the corporal had previously arrested the suspect several times, and the suspect had held a grudge. When the team arrived at the house, Mozrall spotted the subject talking on the phone with his hand just a few inches away from one of the corporal's guns. After a brief struggle, the suspect was taken into custody without a shot being fired. He appeared the next day in District Court to answer to charges of criminal trespass, resisting arrest, and malicious damage. —Mark C. Thompson

Van Kirk Appointed Police Chief of Kansas City

Marvin L. Van Kirk was recently appointed chief of police of Kansas City, Missouri, following a three-month national search to fill the position. A 20-year veteran of the Kansas City Police Department, Van Kirk had been serving as acting chief since the October resignation of Joseph D. McNamara, who now heads the San Jose, California Police

Department. The new chief worked his way up through the ranks to lieutenant colonel and commander of the Operations Bureau,



Marvin L. Van Kirk

directing two-thirds of the department's 1,220 officers. While head of the bureau, Van Kirk was in charge of police operations during a strike by Kansas City's firefighters, and he handled police security at last year's Republican National Convention.

In obtaining his new post, Van Kirk, 47, topped some 50 applicants both from within the department and from across the nation, according to Illus W. Davis, president of the Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners.

New Publication Provides A Counterforce Against Terrorists

A monthly magazine designed to provide criminal justice personnel with timely

information on international terrorism recently published its charter issue.

Entitled Counterforce, the periodical contains a detailed chronology of the preceding month's terrorist activity, a tactics and strategy section, a news summary, book reviews, and diverse feature articles.

In the first issue, an article by publisher Frank Taggart warns of the security risks involved during the presentation of the State of the Union address, a cover story by Hugh Aynesworth outlines Cuba's latest position on terrorist activity; and an "Underground Documents" section suggests that the Black Panther Party may still be a potential source of violence in America.

Counterforce is available by subscription for \$36.00 per year. For more information, contact: Frank Taggart, 4039 Cole Avenue, Suite 107, Dallas, TX 75204. Telephone: (214) 526-9699.

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Supreme Court Briefs

Following are summaries of recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court that affect law enforcement and criminal justice.

Prisoner's Rights

The Supreme Court has agreed to decide whether a prison official can be held liable for violating an inmate's civil rights if the official fails because of negligence to mail some of the inmate's letters.

While a Federal appeals court had ruled that simple negligence in the processing of outgoing prisoner mail defines a cause of action under civil rights statutes, the California Attorney General petitioned the Supreme Court for review, noting that other lower courts had decided the issue differently. Some of the lower courts, the Attorney General said, had ruled that an allegation of wrongful intent was needed to make a case, while others required a complaint of recklessness or gross negligence. (*Enomoto v. Navarette.*)

Due Process

The Court will review the appeal of a rape defendant who contends he was denied due process at a preliminary hearing on the case.

The petitioner maintains that, although he was not represented at the time by an attorney, the alleged victim was permitted to view him at the hearing, and she made a positive identification of the defendant. When the defendant was subsequently given court-appointed counsel, the lawyer was denied a transcript of the confrontation between the victim and the defendant. (*Moore v. Illinois.*)

Liability

The Justices agreed to rule on which law should have been applied in assessing damages in a Colorado case involving a 15-year-old black youth who was shot to death by a white Denver policeman.

The youth's mother sued the officer and the City of Denver, alleging battery and negligence, as well as civil rights violations. She sought a total of \$1.75 million in damages, but the lower court declared that Colorado law regarding damages guided the case, and the jury awarded the mother \$1,500. (*Jones v. Hildebrandt.*)

Search Warrants

The Supreme Court ruled that the system used in Georgia for issuing search warrants violates the Fourth Amendment's guarantee of freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.

Under the Georgia system, a justice of the peace is paid \$5 for each warrant he signs, but is paid nothing if he rejects a request for a warrant. (*Connally v. Georgia.*)

WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?

Have a comment you'd like to make? Law Enforcement News invites its readers to submit commentaries on any subject of current interest to the criminal justice community. All contributions should be sent directly to the editor's attention.

Chicago PD Hiring Controversy Hits New Snag in US Courts

A recent appellate court ruling has hooked the Chicago Police Department on the horns of a hiring dilemma by ordering that the force revert back to past employment eligibility lists which were completed before the department initiated non-discriminatory testing methods.

The ruling by a three-judge panel of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals affects both the hiring of police officers as well as promotions to the rank of sergeant.

Superintendent James M. Rochford said the order gives priority to a 1971 hiring list for the position of police officer, while simultaneously imposing mandatory racial and sexual quotas.

"I have no way of knowing at this time how to practically work this out and make appointments from that list," Rochford said at a recent news conference. "The remainder of that list, the 1971 list, is composed exclusively of white male candidates. All eligible minority applicants on that list have been appointed to the police department."

In regard to the promotion of sergeants, the latest court ruling specifies that Chicago utilize a 1973 list which contains only 12 percent minorities. That roster was found to be discriminatory by District Court Judge Prentice H. Marshall last year.

"During the course of the litigation at the District Court level, the police department developed screening procedures for the selection of temporary sergeants which was upheld by Federal courts," Rochford explained. "I appointed 176 temporary sergeants 37 percent of whom were minority."

ties."

According to a department spokesman, the temporary sergeant promotions were made under an exam instituted "after much consideration."

Meanwhile, Rochford is meeting with the city's Corporation Counsel "to determine a future course of action." The police spokesman noted that they may decide to appeal to a higher court.

"Frankly, at this moment I have no idea how I can use these two [older] lists and at the same time meet mandatory racial and sexual quotas," the superintendent said. "It is very, very disappointing, as I said, to be handed not just a dilemma but racial and sex quotas at a time when in my opinion we had on our own solved the problem of developing procedures for initial employment and for promotion."

Although Rochford acknowledged that the appellate ruling puts him in a "complex" position, he stated that he was "pleased by one major aspect of the recent opinion."

"Now, the U.S. Court of Appeals finds quote, 'There is no evidence in the record before us that the Chicago Police Department engaged in purposeful discrimination,'" Rochford said, "and they reversed the District Court's finding of a constitutional violation."

The superintendent added that the temporary sergeants would continue to serve in their present capacity, and he pledged that the department would continue to try to be fair and impartial in supporting the "men on the street."

New Corruption Seen Possible As Result of NYPD Wage Freeze

New York City's freeze on police wages "could spawn questionable and corrupt practices," even though corruption charges decreased by 23 percent last year, according to a Police Department study.

In a confidential report prepared for Commissioner Michael J. Codd, the study said officer's "abuse of time" in regard to avoiding patrol assignments, and "low-quality arrests" to obtain overtime money had become two of the department's major corruption "hazards."

The study's anticorruption experts noted that for the third consecutive year there was no evidence of the existence of the type of organized and widespread graft that was uncovered in the early 1970's.

Despite the apparent decline in corrupt practices, First Deputy Commissioner James M. Taylor, who headed the study group, said many field commanders had "cautioned that if the [New York City] fiscal crisis continues, vis-a-vis wage freezes, the department's anticorruption efforts will be severely tested in the months to come."

Drafted by a special committee of high-ranking anticorruption and intelligence officials, the report officially acknowledged for the first time that the department was faced with a serious morale problem, particularly at the stationhouse level.

According to the study, morale ranged from "low within precinct commands to high within some specialized units."

In the report, Commissioner Taylor stated that task force members attributed the morale problem to discontent over the continuing contract dispute between the city and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and the imposition of new duty schedules which require each officer to work 10 additional days annually.

There were 2,056 corruption complaints against the city's 25,000 police officers and supervisors last year, the study said, noting that figure represents a 23 percent decrease when compared to 1975 statistics which showed 2,674 complaints.

In 1974, when the department had more than 31,000 officers and supervisors, 3,460 corruption complaints were filed.

Although task force acknowledged that "the integrity level in the department is high," it added that "this does not preclude a possibility of small groups of members engaging in corrupt schemes."

Commenting on one of the "isolated" cases of "organized corruption," Taylor said that nine officers in two precincts had been accused of "the systematic shake-down of narcotics dealers and gamblers."

In general, the study found that one of the principal problems was "cooping," the practice of sleeping on post or leaving patrol to avoid duty. The task force further cautioned that there was an "ever increasing possibility" of officers making so-called convenience arrests to gain overtime pay through court appearances.

"It is feared that some police officers may consider low-quality arrests as a legitimate way to increase their take-home pay by acquiring paid overtime," Taylor said.

About \$4 million was paid last year for police overtime made necessary by court appearances, the report said. The department currently has a major drive under way to reduce such costs.

Other chronic corruption problems that the study found included officers accepting payoffs from narcotics traffickers, extorting money, accepting "sexual favors" from prostitutes, obtaining free or discounted

merchandise and meals, and patronizing illegal after-hours bars.

The task force warned that two new corruption "hazards" should be guarded against. One involves the possible sale to underworld figures and others of confidential information that can now be obtained by policemen from data banks that were recently installed in each precinct. The second corruption threat concerns kickbacks from companies that supply vending machines to station houses.

According to Taylor, a "positive" sign in the anticorruption campaign was the increase last year in the number of accusations made by officers against their colleagues. The deputy commissioner also cited an increase in the employment of "field associates," officers who secretly volunteer to provide supervisors with information about graft in their commands.

"Gradually, attitudes within the department towards the acceptance and 'covering up' of the corrupt member has changed," Taylor said. "We are well along the road to the point where the corrupt member will not be tolerated by his fellow worker."

Probe San Diego PD Intelligence Units After Year's Delay

San Diego officials have begun a long-delayed investigation of their police department's intelligence gathering operations to determine whether intelligence personnel have violated or are violating the constitutional rights of citizens.

The probe was originally ordered over a year ago by the City Council, which specified that the inquiry was to be conducted by an independent investigator.

However, the Council turned the investigation over to City Manager Hugh McKinley in December after the appointed investigator had failed to gain access to police intelligence files.

Before his removal, Special Investigator and Attorney Coleman Conrad had filed suit with the State Supreme Court in an attempt to obtain the files, but the court refused to hear the case.

The suit was filed after McKinley, acting on the advice of City Attorney John Wirt, had refused to allow Conrad to see the records. Wirt had argued that the special investigator had no legal right to the files because he was not in charge of the police department and was not a law enforcement official.

Meanwhile, McKinley, who has ultimate responsibility for administering the police department, has pledged a full and fair investigation. He noted that he has started the probe by compiling past research material on the intelligence operation, including a report by the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee that charged the city's department with co-operating in the FBI's attempts to destroy the San Diego branch of the Black Panther Party in 1969.

While police officials have denied the allegation, McKinley plans to go to Washington, D.C. to discuss the matter with investigators for the committee.

Although McKinley has not decided whether he will submit a written report to the Council on the March 1 deadline, he said that he has already examined the police intelligence files and has interviewed Council members to discover what they want him to look for.

Police Education: The Future of Enrollment

By Brian N. Nagle

Higher education programs in law enforcement are not a new phenomena in this country. What is surprising, however, is the recent growth of the number of colleges and universities that have developed degree programs and the large number of students who have been attracted to them.

The interest in higher education for law enforcement officers is considered by many to have been initiated by August Vollmer, Chief of the Berkeley, California Police Department early in this century. In 1916 Vollmer established a police training school for his department and utilized faculty from the University of California for instructional staff (Kobetz 1976, p. 1).

In 1929 the University of Chicago began offering courses in police science for undergraduate students. In the same year, the University of Southern California established an advanced degree program in public administration with a major in law enforcement. Michigan State University began a degree program in police administration in 1935 (Tennacy 1976, p. 1). By 1960, however, only 26 institutions offered full-time law enforcement programs. By 1965, the number of known colleges and universities offering law enforcement education programs was 64, and half of those were in the California state system (Kobetz 1976, p. 1). The number of programs in California at the time can, in part, be attributed to lobbying efforts on the part of police personnel, and the availability of funds to local colleges that provided "training" to

California police officers. These training funds were obtained through the enactment of a fine assessment program (one that is similar to that which is in effect today). Fine assessment provided most of the funds needed to train police officers.

In 1965 President Johnson established, through executive order, the Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. That same year the President signed the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, creating the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. The Office of Law Enforcement Assistance engaged in efforts to encourage schools of higher education to develop curricula in police science. Twenty-eight colleges and universities received grants for this purpose.

In 1968 the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) of the U.S. Department of Justice was established. Its function was to assist criminal justice practitioners and others interested in a career in criminal justice fields in obtaining a college education. LEEP created a system of grants and loans making it possible for criminal justice personnel and others to attend school on a part-time or full-time basis and to repay their debt to the government by service in the criminal justice field. By 1971 over 48,000 in-service police officers were receiving some financial assistance through this program. Colleges and universities received over \$21 million from the program that year.

Between fiscal 1970 and fiscal 1971 the number of academic institutions participa-

ting in LEEP grew from 735 to 891 (Petersen: 1973, p. 375). In 1971 LEAA reported spending over \$40 million for criminal justice education (Petersen 1973, p. 431). Over the past several years LEAA has annually allocated about \$40 million to LEEP.

At present, more than 97,000 students are receiving varying degrees of financial assistance from the Law Enforcement Education Program. It is estimated that about eighty percent of these students are employees of criminal justice agencies, about 60,000 of these being police officers (Police Chief: 6675, p. 13).

As can be seen from this brief listing, Federal support of criminal justice education has been primarily responsible for the mushrooming of college criminal justice programs. These funding programs have encouraged development of academic programs, created interest in many full-time students considering careers in law enforcement, and encouraged people employed in the field to attend college classes. The continued growth of the number of colleges offering criminal justice programs as well as future increases in enrollment in these courses is, however, questionable. A number of conditions have recently developed that may very well cause a reversal of this growth.

First, and probably most significant, is the proposed budget cutback in the Law Enforcement Education Program. For 1976, the LEEP budget was to be cut to about half (\$22.1 million) of its 1975 allocation (Police Chief 6/75, p. 13). The budget was restored to 43.3 million dollars when congress voted \$40 million for LEEP from unspent funds reprogrammed from other LEAA functions. The program is rescheduled to be eliminated entirely in 1977 (Criminal Justice Newsletter Vol. 7, No. 2, 1/21/76).

The job market may also have an effect on full-time students wanting to major in the criminal justice field. In the mid and late 1960's many of the nation's law enforcement agencies were significantly below strength. A survey conducted by the National League of Cities in 1966 disclosed that over 65 percent of the departments surveyed were usually about five percent under-staffed (Task Force Report 1967, p.133). Most of these agencies anticipated additional personnel needs to replace the growing numbers of senior employees nearing retirement age. Ten years ago municipalities hired large numbers of employees to perform a variety of criminal justice activities. Today many local and state government agencies have long-standing hiring freezes and some have had to lay workers off. The young person considering a career in criminal justice, after weighing his employment possibilities, may become discouraged and seek another area of study.

Several years ago many law enforcement agencies were considering upgrading the educational requirements for employment and promotion. Recent court decisions

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Part II

David Powis, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Metropolitan Police London, England

"Police-Community Relations in Great Britain" - A discussion of the difference between police risks in Great Britain and the United States, as well as the differences in attitudes between British and American Police officers.

50 min., b/w

Part III

Lawrence Byford, Chief Constable Lincolnshire, England

Discussion of the concept of British police in British society and how it differs from the American;

60 min., b/w

Part IV

Sean Sheehan, Assistant Commissioner Garda Siachana, Phoenix Park, Dublin "Role of the Police in the Republic of Ireland" - Brief historical background on the organization and formation of the Irish Police force; how, as a National force, it differs from the British and American departments;

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Gilmore Execution Prompts New Debate, Focused on 'What Next'

Continued from Page 1

more effectively to developing humane, legally defensible, and morally unobjectionable alternatives to state-sanctioned killings — alternatives which will protect the law-abiding members of society from the violence of those who for whatever reasons are unable or unwilling to conform their behavior to society's laws.

Carl Rowan tells us that "... shooting, hanging, gassing or cooking to death other human beings, no matter how violent or wretched they may be, ... can never be the way of men and women of cultivated reason and sensitive morality..." Dostoevsky, who was himself sentenced to death, would agree; he told us that one can best study the level of civilization achieved by any nation not by visiting its galleries and its museums, its opera houses and theatres, its libraries and its universities but rather by inspecting its jails and prisons.

Caryl Chessman, in his final letter, wrote that "... I must believe and I do believe that before too many more years have passed by we will realize the senseless tragedy and the witless futility of that relic of human barbarism, capital punishment, and that we will have the courage and vision to eliminate it..." Albert Camus asks, in *Reflections on the Guillotine*, "What is capital punishment if not the most premeditated of murders, to which no criminal act, no matter how calculated, can be compared?"

The late Lewis E. Lawes, New York's internationally famous penologist (whose books, files and papers are preserved in the John Jay College Library), presided over scores of electrocutions during his tenure as warden of Sing Sing prison. In *Meet the Murderer*, he recalls the following colloquy with Morris Wasser just prior to his execution:

"Before Morris Wasser's execution, when I told him that the governor had refused him a last-minute reprieve, he said bitterly: 'All right, Warden. It doesn't make much difference what I say now about this here system of butting a guy, but I want to set you straight on something.'"

"What's that?" I asked.

"Well, this electrocution business is the

bunk. It don't do no good, I tell you, and I know, because I never thought of the chair when I plugged that old guy. And I'd probably do it again if he had me on the wrong end of a toad."

"You mean," I said, "that you don't feel you've done wrong in taking another man's life?"

"No, Warden, it ain't that," he said impatiently. "I mean that you just don't think of the hot seat when you plug a guy. Something inside you just makes you kill, 'cause you know that if you don't shut him up it's curtains for you."

"I see. Then you never thought of what would happen to you at the time?"

"Hell, no. And lots of other guys in here, Harry and Brick and Luke, all say the same thing. I tell you the hot seat will never stop a guy from pulling a trigger."

"That was Wasser's theory and I've heard it echoed many times since."

And finally, former Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, writing very appropriately in *The New York Times* on the Sunday after Gilmore's death, sums up his "Case Against Capital Punishment" thus:

"We will not eliminate the objections to capital punishment by legal legerdemain, by 'standards,' by procedures or by word formulas. The issue is fundamental. It is wrong for the state to kill offenders; it is a wrong far exceeding the numbers involved. In exchange for the pointless exercise of killing a few people each year, we expose our society to brutalization; we lower the essential value that is the basis of our civilization: a pervasive, unqualified respect for life. And we subject ourselves and our legal institutions to the gross spectacle of a pageant in which death provides degrading, distorting excitement. Why, when we have bravely and nobly progressed so far in the recent past to create a decent, humane society, must we perpetuate the senseless barbarism of official murder?"

Donal E.J. McNamara is currently Professor of Correction Administration at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York. He is a past president of the American Society of Criminology and of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment.

Newspaper Charges New Haven PD with Illegal Wiretapping

The New Haven, Connecticut Police Department eavesdropped on thousands of telephone conversations between 1966 and 1971 in an apparently illegal wiretapping operation, according to a copyrighted article in the *New Haven Journal-Courier*.

Newspaper sources said the police had monitored the phone calls of more than 100 New Haven citizens every day from about 9 A.M. until the early hours of the next day. They added that the department had the facilities to tap four different lines at the same time.

According to the *Journal-Courier*, the operation was initiated during the term of former Mayor Richard Lee and continued into the administration of former Mayor Bartholomew Guida.

One source told the newspaper that Lee had inspected the wiretapping gear in 1968 in a room owned by the New Haven Redevelopment Agency. The *Journal-Courier* noted that former Police Chief James Ahern and his brother, Stephen, who was

then a New Haven police inspector, had accompanied Lee during the inspection.

Other sources reported the Stephen Ahern had headed the eavesdropping operation from its beginning in 1966 and had continued in command after his brother retired as police chief in December 1970 and Biagio DiLieto became police chief in January 1971.

The newspaper said Lee, DiLieto and James Ahern each denied knowledge of the operation, and Stephen Ahern, through his lawyer, refused comment.

Although the phone company also denied knowledge of any police wiretap activity, some sources said a company employee had been paid to connect lines between the actual tap and the tapping-room telephone.

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BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

SARA, Bill Combine to Aid New Jersey Rape Victims

Last year under a new, Federally-funded program, the number of reported rapes in Newark, New Jersey increased by 60 percent. The reason — a better system for reporting this and other serious sex crimes.

With money provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Newark Police Department, acting in conjunction with the Essex County Prosecutor's Office, has set up the Newark Sex Assault and Rape Analysis Unit (SARA). The unit is charged with handling all high misdemeanor sex crimes, including rape, incest, and sodomy. (According to Unit Director Lt. Donald Blydenburgh, forcible sodomy by and against males is by far the most underreported crime, even more so than rape.) The Unit also deals with a few less common sex offenses, i.e. Blydenburgh reports, such as a recent sex crime against a nun, and a crime involving a security officer.

SARA has made several innovations in the treatment of sex crimes by the police, particularly in the handling of the victim. There are five full-time investigators and eight counselors. Their teams, which consist of a male investigator and a female counselor, have been enormously successful in reassuring the victims while making precise reports of the incident which will hold up in court. And hold up they do, for Lt. Blydenburgh reports an astonishing conviction rate of 91 percent.

Blydenburgh attributes the conviction rate not only to the competence of his investigators and the sensitivity of his counselors, but also to an ongoing agreement the Newark Police Department has with United Hospital, where all sex crime victims are taken for immediate examination. Color photographs of bruises on the face, neck, back and extremities are taken to be introduced in court as evidence of lack of consent.

The Newark Police Department has just instituted a separate sex offender file, broken down by age and race. Previously, victims had to search through hundreds of irrelevant photographs, such as those of embezzlers, forgers, and petty thieves. This clerical change saves time and probably increases the likelihood of accurate identification.

SARA offices are physically separated from the rest of the Newark Police Department, in a new office building in another neighborhood. The distance gives people who come in to report crimes a greater sense of privacy and anonymity, the lieutenant feels.

With a conviction rate over 90 percent and a clearance rate of about 64 percent, the SARA team has every reason to be proud of its recent achievements. Blydenburgh follows the cases through the courts and has found that judges, by and large, have given sex offenders the sentences he feels they deserve. However, the prison overcrowding, as in so many counties and states across the country, often results in early releases.

Rehabilitative facilities for persons convicted of lesser offenses are not available. According to Blydenburgh, the New Jersey prison system has only 180 spaces in such a program, and these are reserved for inmates convicted of serious violent offenses, while the lesser criminals are distributed among the general prison population.

Referring to the 180 spaces, Blydenburgh commented, "We've locked up 300 here in Newark alone."

In fact, in its first 18 months of operation the SARA unit handled 600 sex crimes, or a little better than one a day. (The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Division requires that attempted rapes be listed as rapes.)

Another change in New Jersey, separate from the fine efforts of the Newark Police Department's Unit, which may have helped raise the conviction rate for rape trials is a bill recently signed into law which prevents exposure of a woman's prior sexual activities unless direct relevance is shown. Previously, the victim's entire past was fair game for the defense.

It is to be hoped that other states and municipalities will follow the excellent example Newark has set in dealing with sex crimes.

Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Boulevard, Westwood P.O., Washington Township, New Jersey 07675.

Homicide Drop Noted in Major Cities, But Experts Disagree on Reasons

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gang noted, "but the reduction in the black rate is lower than the white, so we can expect in the mid-1980s, proportionately speaking, more young blacks between the ages of 15 and 24."

The professor explained that the recent trend had been for blacks in that age group to commit violent crimes at a greater rate than whites.

However, other experts expressed doubts about the baby boom theory and the predicted long-range decline in violent crimes.

"I'm not prepared to say that the crime rate is necessarily going to drop," declared Thomas Norman, chief homicide prosecutor in the San Francisco District Attorney's office. "Other factors, such as un-

employment, are of significance."

A number of officials in Massachusetts attributed Boston's 31.1 percent decline in homicides and the overall drop in the state's murder rate to the effectiveness of the state gun-control law. The statute prescribes a one-year jail term for anyone found possessing a gun without a legal permit.

Meanwhile, officials in Detroit, Miami, Los Angeles and Washington said that their murder rates would be even lower if the narcotics problem could be dealt with effectively. Executive Deputy Police Chief James Bannon of Detroit noted that since 1972 there had been from 125 to 150 drug-related murders in his city, and that most involved disputes between underworld narcotics gangs.

The New Policing in the New South

An Interview with Atlanta Commissioner A. Reginald Eaves

A Reginald Eaves was sworn in as Commissioner of Public Safety for the City of Atlanta on August 9, 1974. He previously served as Commissioner of penal institutions of Boston and Suffolk County in Massachusetts, and he is the former Director of the Deer Island House of Correction where he set penal system policy including rehabilitation and work-training programs.

Eaves has been Executive Director of Boston's South End Neighborhood Action Program. He joined the Mayor's Office of Human Rights as Administrator in Boston where he developed and monitored affirmative action programs.

A 1956 graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta, the commissioner received the LL.D from New England Law School in 1966.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Robert McCormack.

• • •

LEN: Commissioner, what does the Commissioner of Public Safety for the city of Atlanta actually administer?

EAVES: We are responsible for the three bureaus that have been placed under the department of Public Safety in accordance with the charter change of 1974. They are the bureaus of police, fire and civil defense. Recently, against my will, the mayor and the city council gave me another bureau, the bureau of corrections. I am not happy about this because I was commissioner of penal institutions for that county and I know it is a full-time job in and of itself. Being head of a police section is a full-time job and certainly being head of the fire section is a full-time job. And trying to pull these four units together is going to be a mammoth job, but I believe I have the capability of doing it.

LEN: It has been rumored that the law enforcement area takes up a large portion of your time. Would that be an accurate statement?

EAVES: Absolutely. It does take an awful lot of time.

LEN: One of the criticisms of your appointment back in 1974 was your lack of experience in the area of law enforcement. In retrospect, has this been a help or a hindrance in your administration thus far.

EAVES: I really think it has been a tremendous boost for me because I have been able to try new ideas and I wasn't bound by tradition, I wasn't forced to make positions and compromises because people were friends of mine from the beat. I was able to look objectively at

policy. And that is not always popular because once you start formalizing situations and once you start demanding professionalization, once you start demanding perfection from people who have sort of been on their own a long time, once you start cutting away the facade of being the lord and master of an area to that of being a public servant, it creates some hard feelings. But I think inwardly most police officers appreciate what we have been able to do for this bureau.

LEN: Since you have taken office in Atlanta the city has experienced a dramatic drop in the crime rate, particularly in the area of homicide. Could you give us some information as to the size of the reduction and what you feel accounts for the tremendous decrease?

EAVES: There are several things that come to play in terms of the reduction in crime we've seen in this city. One is we had to do some work internally. We had to change the attitude of police officers. Police officers looked at certain groups of individuals and decided for themselves that these individuals were wrong. If you were black and you were poor, you had to be criminally oriented. Or if you were a long-haired white you had to be a hippie outside of the structure and therefore bad news and always wrong, simply because your hair was long — or if you had afro's. So we had to get police officers to understand that they could not be that general in their approach to individuals, and it was very difficult getting them to settle down and start looking at the person as an individual — if he is wrong, he's wrong; if he is right, then you support him. That was difficult. But we had to work on that attitude. And we have been able to change it around. It meant changing their approach to people, stopping the brutality — there was, in fact, brutality here — stopping the brutality, stopping the harsh talking to people, learning to say yes sir and no sir, yes ma'am and no ma'am to people in the community.

Once we changed the attitude on the inside — we are still working on some problems but most of the peoples' attitudes have changed — we also had to change the attitude of the community as it related to the police. They had to stop talking about the outside invasion, the white-elite, the supporters of the system, the pig and all of the derogatory things that go along with it. And we worked hard on that.

I speak six or seven nights a week, every Sunday in somebody's church, at all kinds of community groups,

to get there, counsel and separate people, and we have also experimented in this city with a domestic crisis intervention team. If we get to the same house two or three times and we feel that something might happen in a certain area of the city, we then bring that team in to provide counseling for that family — a little social work but clearly something we have to do if we want to reduce homicides in this city. That's the impact that the new found coalition between a substantial number of people and the police has produced for this city.

I am also convinced that people wanted somebody to stand up and say we're tired of crime. They want to follow somebody who can provide that kind of leadership. And it is no fluke that I have been here less than three years and I enjoyed instant recognition and was received extremely well in most areas of the city, particularly in the black community. They wanted somebody to come down hard on the criminal because all black folks aren't criminals; 99 percent are not hard criminals and 90 percent aren't criminals at all. So those 90 percent of the folks wanted to say "stop that crime." They were afraid to do so. They couldn't say it to the police because they were afraid of the police; they couldn't say it in the neighborhood because then it would sound like they were part of the structure. So they had to be close-mouthed. When I came in and espoused my philosophy, I think it turned on a lot of people and they were glad to join the bandwagon.

LEN: As for being part of the structure, has having black leadership at the top been the overriding factor in this tremendous concern for black-on-black crime?

EAVES: I'm certain that my leadership — because I am black and because of the kind of philosophy I have — has played a major role in getting folks to just deal with it, and I don't call it black-on-black crime, I just call it crime: moving against people who live next door who are perpetrating crime on that community. They are tired of it and scared to say something about it; they are glad to join hands with me to stop that guy because they are the victims. They know it is not the girl who lives on Northside who was raped, it was my daughter, who was raped. It's not the store across town that's been burglarized, it's the store my uncle owns. It's not the man who lives on the other side of town who was robbed, it was my granddaddy who was walking down the street. They're tired of it and all they need is some leadership, and I'm easy to identify with around here. I'm not saying that it's because I'm black that I'm the only person who can do it. Officers and other people can provide that kind of leadership. But it has to be somebody who can identify

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"I'm certain that my leadership—because I am black and because of my philosophy—has played a major role in getting folks to deal with [crime]."

situations. I learn very quickly — I am a lawyer — so I am able to take all the facts, list all the pros and cons, and then make a hard decision. And I was able to make that free of any kind of other pressure and that has allowed us to move rather rapidly.

LEN: You haven't found that there is anything very unique about administering a police department as opposed to a corrections or probation department that would make it essential to have some law enforcement background?

EAVES: No. It would help somebody to be not a police officer but to be a part of the system a little while before being placed in the position I was in, because what happened to me was that I had to learn rather quickly, I had to read an awful lot. I would work here 16 hours a day, spend four hours a day at home reading material, reading personnel profiles, getting to know people, trying to rapidly understand who they were and what they were all about so that as I listened to them I could understand what perspective they were coming from. So it was very much a crash program for me initially. But it wasn't difficult because I don't think the field is difficult to master. I'm not a beat police officer, but the one thing I am is an administrator. What I do is ascertain from different beat officers what their problems are and what their strengths are and what some of the things are we can do to improve the situation. Once I do that, then I make

at high schools, junior high schools, colleges, all over the place, just working on attitudes. And it began to catch on, and as a result of that the community started to work with us and that, in my estimation, is the only way you are going to reduce crime — by getting the community to respond to us. And they had to respond to somebody, and they were able to respond first to me. Then I was able to transform that to some kind of concern to the police on the beat and the result is that people who were refusing to call us when there was a domestic squabble now call us. They didn't call us because of our insensitive approach — they would call us to a domestic squabble and our policeman would get there with a shotgun in his hand.

They became more frightened of the police than of the fight that was taking place in their home. They said to themselves: rather than run the risk of some police officer who was a foreign invader coming in and killing me I would rather just take my chance with my husband. The homicides were out of proportion in the city — 263 in 1973. That's when we became the murder capital of the year. This year, as of this moment, we are at 155, and at the rate we are going I would be amazed if we reached 160. This means that in two years we have 100 fewer homicides in this city.

People say you don't make a difference in the area of homicide and I think that is not true. We were able

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"Our officers sit on porches, sit in stores, talking to people, always on call but developing a close relationship like the old cop on the beat used to be with one exception — they carry the case completely through."

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fy with that community and who the community can identify with. In my case it happened far more rapidly because I'm black, but I think a very sensitive white commissioner or a very sensitive chief could do the same thing.

LEN: But very definitely community relations in Atlanta have taken on a different kind of a direction.

EAVES: All you have to do is ask the experts in this city and you will get a different kind of response than you would have gotten two years ago.

LEN: As you know, probably better than anyone else, a newly appointed commissioner's job, as you have just described it, is no bed of roses. This was intensified in your case by a rather bitter internal struggle when you took over as commissioner in 1974. For our readers' information, this involves the refusal of a tenured chief to resign at the mayor's request and the appointment of the Commissioner of Public Safety, yourself, to supersede him. What effect has this had on your administration, if any?

EAVES: Not very much. There was, in my estimation, some very strong feelings at that time between the mayor and the then Chief of Police, but I was not a part of that. That was something that had developed over a period of years between the two of them. When I took over I made it quite clear that I was not going to fire him and that I expected him to work as the director of the bureau in a very limited capacity but that I would not take away his title. We developed the kind of relationship where he understood that whatever I asked of him he was going to do, whatever responsibility I gave to him he was going to perform. But it was a matter of my taking absolute control because of the warring factions that were there. You had the pro-Shafan group and the pro-Linman group and the pro-Jenkins holdover group.

I decided that we were going to have one kind of group and that was the pro-Eaves group. I made that quite clear and I utilized people from every faction as I developed my leadership around the place. I looked at the person's skill and not whether he was close to Shafan or close to anyone, or whether or not he was close to trying to provide some protection for the city. I think

concept. Could you just give us a very brief description of each of those?

EAVES: THOR is an excellent program. It is a great community relations program and yet I think one of the most effective tools in a city for reducing crime. It's being adopted in the state of Georgia right now and a lot of other cities in the country. But THOR is basically where we take uniformed police officers and say, "Okay, you don't make an arrest unless it is an emergency situation. Your thing is to go into the home and let people see you as a cop." But as the police officers go in and show them how to secure their property, they give security inspection of the home. We show people how they can protect their goods very economically, sometimes with just a nail or by changing a lock. Secondly, we also instruct women on how to protect themselves against rape. We give a series of things — lectures, shows — on how to do that. In addition we have Project IDEA in THOR where we show them how to protect their property against theft by the inscription of certain identifying marks on the property. Then we do the same kind of thing for businesses as well as for individual homes. It is an effort to organize the community around that issue. We have been extremely well received, and now the people who used to be frightened to death of a uniformed cop will not hesitate to invite a police officer into their home to receive some tea or coffee as they are patrolling the heat. That has been the by-product of THOR.

Team-policing is not a new concept, but the way we are doing it now is probably the purest form of team policing in the country. They actually start a case, investigate it, answer the call to investigate it, and prosecute it. They get totally committed and that commitment is to the extent that they get to know the people by name and the people get to know them by name. They attend all the community meetings, they knock on doors, they sit on porches, sit in stores, talking to people, always on call but developing a close relationship like the old cop on the beat used to be with one exception — they carry the case completely through as opposed to what the old cop used to do. And I think that is working extraordinarily well in this city.

LEN: Do you see a new role growing out of this for a

can't do it. You could never fund the number of police officers you need, because you need one on every corner and one in every home, in some areas. But if you have eyes coming out of the block for you, then that serves as a cop because that person will pick up the phone and say, "There is a stranger getting in Mrs. Jones' window — you had better get over here."

LEN: So you feel we cannot do it without the community's help.

EAVES: You cannot do it. You could put all the money in there you want, but without that support you can't do it.

LEN: We touched upon some of the issues regarding the concern of black police officers and black police administrators about crime in minority communities. I notice you have a plaque on your wall from the National Black Police Association's Achievement Award. Can you tell us what the goals of that organization are and what they hope to accomplish in terms of crime?

EAVES: Yes. I don't know too much about the group, other than I think it is an effective mechanism to organize large numbers of black police officers to talk together about some of their common problems and talk about possible common solutions. I think that the goal is very sound. One of the goals in particular is to sensitize black police officers to realize that they have a double role to play — to be the enforcer and to get the community to respond in a very positive fashion as opposed to a negative one. They have to get the community to not respond to them as being a part of the structure, as an enemy, but as a friend — a friend who's there to uphold the law. And I think that's being done gradually.

The second goal, as I understand it, is for them to start sensitizing the departments toward minority concerns in areas where you don't have very many black police officers — to get them to really recruit additional police officers. But if they cannot do this, to get white police officers, their fellow police officers, their colleagues, to respond in a far more humane fashion than they have done in the past.

The third goal, which I think is a very admirable approach, is to provide a new sense of direction in law enforcement — a direction that has been developing and that is very similar to my philosophy of policing — and that is to make people a part of law enforcement in a very unique way, in a way that they feel a part of the fight against crime. And who can better relate to that than a guy who is black and from the community who is talking to the guy who lives next door, who is talking to the congregation when he attends church every weekend, or is talking to the flower club where his mother is the president. Now he can do that far more effectively than a stranger can. And I think it's great that they are beginning to take the position that they have to get out there and develop this kind of attitude. I think that many of them have adopted this kind of philosophy, have really gone out and have begun to speak. For example, we have started in this city a liaison program where black officers attend services every week and serve as a link between that particular congregation and the police bureau. They get the message from those folks to us and vice versa. And I think that in five years you will not be able to break that network because they have developed close personal ties with people. It is like my saying to you as a friend, "Watch my house, watch my block, watch my business while I am away. Call me if someone goes in." It is very difficult to refuse that type of relationship and I think that's the kind of role that they could play.

LEN: Traditionally, it has been very difficult to recruit blacks into police work and I think I'm getting a feeling from you that being black and being a policeman is a much more difficult role to play than it is being white and being a policeman.

EAVES: No question about it. Absolutely. The difference is, when you are white, the black community folk look at you as the oppressor anyway. But it is very difficult for them to accept the transformation of John who played baseball with them yesterday to John today being sworn in as a police officer. He now becomes the enemy and that is hard to take. It is a traumatic adjustment and he has to get back to those folk to get them to understand that "I'm still John who cares about you. I'm still John who

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"I support the belief that the Chief or the Commissioner should serve at the pleasure of the elected authority, the person who is elected by the people."

we have succeeded in that. They don't love me and many of them hate me, but they are part of one group now. It is so easy to organize in one group; that is why the unions are trying to move in, because they have sort of melted into one group, as opposed to the warring factions. Now some folks think that was stupid, that the way to control them was to keep them divided, but my belief is that the way you keep them from fighting is by putting them into one group and then channelling all that energy against crime. Most of the time it is kept that way. I'm not worried about somebody trying to organize them into a collective bargaining group, so I'm not worried about it. Maybe I'm being very naive about it but I don't think so. worried about it. Maybe I'm being very naive about it but I don't think so.

LEN: How do you feel about civil service tenure for the head of such an important agency as the police department?

EAVES: I don't think any Chief should serve with tenure. I think he should serve at the pleasure of the elected official. People say that that is being too political, but the Chief doesn't run for office and if he isn't responding to the citizens of that city, I think the mayor needs to be in a position to put someone there who is responsive to the community. I support the belief that the Chief or the Commissioner should be in a position of serving at the pleasure of the elected authority, the person who is elected by the people.

LEN: In my research for this interview I discovered that you have a couple of interesting projects going on. One called Project THOR that particularly interested me and there is a system of team policing that you have just instituted — a model cities crime patrol team police

force. I almost get the feeling that I am hearing about a community-coordination approach to policing.

EAVES: Absolutely. It's not a new role. It's a role that has been thrust upon us by society over a period of time. It involves over 85 percent of our calls. So since we have to do it, why don't we do it with the kind of spirit that wants to make folks reach out to us, to help us. I think the safest cop in the world is a cop in the community where people respect him, where nobody is going to hit him from behind because the community's watching him, and they'll let him know. If you go into a hostile community, or if you're hostile, you are not safe at all and that is why that kind of tension develops between the two groups. So I think that is our role — to be public servant. "Yes, Ma'am, I'll take your dog out of the tree . . . now, who was the guy who broke in across the street?" It is almost automatic and we feel very comfortable with it.

LEN: How are you going to reconcile this approach to the fiscal realities that most police departments are facing with respect to increased productivity in terms of responding to calls for police service and that type of thing? Can you afford to have a police officer spend that much time, for example, chatting with somebody on the stoop?

EAVES: Absolutely, and do you know why? We can afford to do that because as we change the attitude of the people we then pick up an extra ear, an extra set of eyes to start looking out for us. And this means I don't need a cop on the corner every fifteen minutes because somebody is already watching it, and if something goes wrong, somebody is going to pick up the phone and call us. I am suggesting to you that this is far more productive than trying to do it with our manpower alone — we just

"The attitudes of a lot of chiefs are going to change, or they are going to have to move out and be replaced by aggressive, young executives who are going to be committed to making the police respond to the community."

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has a child in school with you. . . but we are going to do it this way now instead of the other way." It's very difficult for him. So he has to double his effort to relate to that community initially because he has to wipe away the "Uncle Tom" title. Having joined the structure and turned his back on his old friends, he has to wipe away the feeling that he is "no longer a part of us, he's a part of something else now." And once he does that, he has the added responsibility of educating that community in the way no white police officer can. I shouldn't say "none can," but I will say very few can. That added responsibility is to get them to drop the hostility, not just toward me now, now that you understand that I'm John the cop and I'm no different. Now you have to look at my colleague, John the cop, who happens to be white, and understand that his role is to protect you, not to hurt you. He has to translate that and that is a very difficult job to do.

LEN: If I'm correct, the figures indicate that the Atlanta P.D. is about 30 percent black. Have you found that as the number of blacks in a department increases, the polarization gets less, or is there instead more polarization between the blacks and the whites?

EAVES: I think you have less polarization. You have vocal racists on both sides of the pole, extreme ends of the pole. The centrist group is the group that is getting to work with one another. We started a sports program where we play ball together — basketball, football, baseball, track. Guys who have never spoken to each other before now are cheering for one another, because there is something about sports that make you do that. And now they are beginning to talk a little bit more, praise each other a little more, and are beginning to develop little friendships. I think it cuts down on the tension in the long run. And then blacks don't feel inferior in terms of numbers: they don't have to say, "I'm going to have 80 percent of the guys against me, if I stand up for what is right." If 50 percent of the guys are black and 50 percent are white, then nobody is going to look at it from a racial point of view, it's just something that is right or wrong. This is like an integrated neighborhood — as long as people are separated there is a great deal of fear, but when people move in and they discover that I take care of mine just like you take care of yours, a lot of folks don't run. A lot of folks still run, but if they allowed themselves to stay there long enough to understand that I'm going to take care of my own as well as you, then they won't worry about the property value depreciating.

LEN: Since the police department is representative of the general population of any community, invariably there are some racial problems. In many cases the heads of the departments try to bury the problems in the sand until it is too late and they really become an issue. Are there any other programs, besides the one with athletics you just mentioned, that you developed?

EAVES: We have a mandatory program where we thoroughly integrate every unit — so that they learn to work with each other. Prejudice is based on the fear of the unknown. Now you may dislike a man individually because of some personal traits. But if I'm around or I'm working with white people, when I discover that they're not all like John Jones, whom I hate with a passion. And the same is true of whites when they work around blacks. They may hate Reginald Eaves because he is too strong, too dictatorial, too dogmatic, or because he has too much power. But by having whites working with John Smith, they realize that John Smith isn't symbolic of what they heard about blacks. He's not the guy who doesn't take a bath, he doesn't stink. They just learn that all that stuff is not true and that's because you are sort of forcing them, by policy, to work together, to live together, to socialize — no, you can't force them to socialize — rather, to participate in some socialized program such as sports. And I think that has an impact that none of us can really measure. But it is having its impact. I'm not saying that there isn't some racism here, there is some. I said that earlier. There is racism here, but I think it is cut down considerably, based on what it was before. There were white guys and black guys who just wouldn't speak to each other. I'm sure we still have that trend, but it's small compared to what it was when I first came here.

LEN: As a young executive of a major city police department, what do you see for the future of law enforcement, let's say for the next 15 or 20 years. What kinds of trends are you expecting to see in law enforcement?

EAVES: I expect policing to drift toward the kind of atmosphere that we have created here. I attended an IACP meeting in 1974 for the first time, and I was in a discussion where I talked about community participation and I was almost laughed out of the room. Two years later in Miami I attended an IACP conference and that was the topic of discussion — how you get community people involved. Ed Davis is now president of IACP and that's his whole belief, that you have to get the community involved, that they've got to play a role, that you cannot do without community participation. And as it begins to develop, more and more people are going to take a very positive position on that, and I think that the attitudes of a lot of chiefs are going to change, or they are going to have to move out and be replaced by aggressive, young executives who are going to be committed to making the police respond to the community. When you start getting the community to respond to the police then crime flees, because there's no room. There's no bickering between the two which allows the criminal to get in between — they are both zeroing in on the criminal. And that is what's going to happen. I believe that in the next 15 years you are going to see a gradual but very aggressive drift in that direction. I predict that once we move to that era, crime will reduce itself considerably all over the country.

LEN: Are you talking about community control of the police or community involvement?

EAVES: Community involvement. Community control is effected through the elected officials. Your elected officials are going to put in sensitive people if people demand that because the officials want to be re-elected. If you get an enlightened executive dealing with an enlightened public, there will be a harmonious relationship between the public and the police. That's where I think we are headed. I believe that, and if we don't do it we will never win the war against crime in this country.

LEN: What do you see in store for black police officials in terms of their access to executive-level positions in law enforcement?

EAVES: In my estimation, the mayors are going to

start turning toward the guys who will produce for them in terms of reducing crime. I think I am going to establish such a record that it is going to open the doors for a lot of black executives in law enforcement. That is the reason I pushed so hard, with a few other people, to establish NOBLE — an organization that is a collection of black executives in law enforcement. Once we really share experiences and share techniques and have training seminars on how they can assume these positions, I think we are going to find more black chiefs being called on by mayors who are genuinely interested in reducing crime in their cities. I also see developing a kind of relationship within the bureaus and the departments whereby people start relating to one another on a professional level as opposed to a racial level. I think with this in mind, NOBLE is going to play a major role in developing that kind of leadership. I think those competent blacks who are given the opportunity will play a major role in reducing crime for the citizenry. And again, I think it can be done much more rapidly with a black executive because people can readily identify with him if he moves through the community effectively, the way I did. I was a total stranger in this city to at least 450,000 folks and yet today that is clearly out of the window and even my harshest critics are now saying, begrudgingly, that I'm doing a fantastic job. But I can't do that alone; it had to be done with the help of people. And those people did help because I made them identify with me, and I think that is the asset that a black executive can bring to this job and to law enforcement.

LEN: How do you, or any other black executive, intend to cope with the bureaucratic civil service examination that has traditionally kept blacks from reaching executive positions in policing?

EAVES: By insisting on validating the examinations because, I believe, if you are given a validated examination you are not going to screen folks out. The assumption is that the examination process excludes the inferior and that blacks are inferior. I think if we change it to an examination that is objective, that does not reflect cultural biases, then you will get a number of blacks making it into the system. I think that is what I would insist on, that's what I am insisting on, and that's what other folks would be insisting on to make the system work — probably to perfection.

Anti-Corruption Workshop: Techniques to Prevent Corruption

February 15-17, 1977

Urban Life Center
Georgia State University

Presented by the
School of Urban Life, Georgia State University
and the

The Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
In cooperation with

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of LEAA
The Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police
The Georgia Police Academy
and
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The corruption problem is a festering sore in the criminal justice system. Law enforcement cannot endure corruption and yet remain professional and ethical and keep the respect, credence, and loyalty of our citizenry.

This workshop is designed to awaken the law enforcement executive to the ever-present problem of corruption and to the steps which must be taken to carry on a successful attack against this infection.

Knowledgeable and able professionals familiar with the corruption problem will participate in the program.

Please set aside the dates February 15-17, 1977, and plan to attend this timely and important workshop.

A brochure with more complete information about the workshop can be obtained by calling Ms. Mary Thrift, Division of Public Service, Georgia State University, Atlanta Georgia, at (404) 658-3454.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

MEDIA WATCH

'Dirty Harry' and the Danger of Distortion

The Enforcer, directed by James Fargo; written by Stirling Silliphant and Dean Reisner from a story by Gail Morgan Hickman and S. W. Schurr; produced by Robert Daley. Released by Warner Brothers. Starring: Clint Eastwood, Harry Guardino, Bradford Dillman, John Michum, DeVeren Bookwalter, John Crawford and Tyne Daly.

The Enforcer is advertised as "the dirtiest Harry of them all" and no consumer group could accuse Warner Brothers of lack of truth in advertising. This is the latest film in the trilogy of movies starring Clint Eastwood as "Dirty Harry Callahan," the San Francisco cop who totes a Magnum .44. It is an action-packed 96 minutes of graphically depicted robberies, arrests, autopsies, kidnappings, shootings and stabbings enacted by cardboard stereotypes of cops, politicians, criminals and revolutionaries. While the acting and production quality of this film is no better or worse than several other similar motion pictures and TV programs, the film must be faulted for its script which is an outstanding example of mindless and dangerous pop criminology.

The film presents Harry Callahan as the only capable member of the San Francisco Police Department. Through the heavy-handed direction of James Fargo, the viewer is manipulated to strongly identify with "Dirty Harry" and to see the world of crime and law enforcement through his eyes. We are induced to enjoy the way Harry ridicules and patronizes Kate Moore, his policewoman partner (well acted by Tyne Daly) and to agree with Harry's justification that "if she wants to play lumber-

jack she will have to learn to hold up her end of the log." While Harry eventually comes to respect some of the skills of Officer Moore, the general impression the viewer is left with is that policewomen are better suited to push paper than pull triggers. Further, the script portrays those individuals and police officials concerned with minority rights, civil liberties, restraint of force and professional police conduct as, at best, ineffectual fools. The audience is prompted to laugh and nod their heads in agreement when Harry characterizes such people as "assholes." All the perpetrators of crime (and there is no racial or sexual discrimination in this department) are portrayed as cold blooded, brutal and deserving of punishment. The audience is led to view Harry as an urban cowboy and to root for him in his battles against the local politicians, against his police superiors and against the criminal and pseudo-revolutionary bad guys.

A most disturbing element of the film is its advocacy of methods of dealing with crime situations and suspected criminals that are at odds with acceptable police procedures in a democratic society. Harry's "shoot first ask questions later" brand of police work is continually justified in the dramatic context of the film. For example, instead of negotiating with three thugs holding hostages in a liquor store, Harry crash drives his unmarked police car through the store entrance and proceeds to rescue the hostages by shooting the hoodlums who he is unable to run over. Such excessive use of force in a similar real-life situation would most result in the critical injury of the reckless officer as well as of some of the innocent hostages. However

Harry follows no rules but his own and his dare devil law enforcement techniques are always successful on his Hollywood fantasy frontier.

Crime is a high priority issue to Americans. Unfortunately the average citizen is likely to have his or her views about the extent and solutions to this problem structured by viewing movies such as The Enforcer than by having actual experiences. While the manifest function of a motion picture is to provide entertainment, its latent functions include the communication of information, manners in which ideas and socio-political value judgments. Thus, the film characterizes "how the police act" or "why and how criminals behave" often influences the way the public perceives the reality of these groups. Moreover, when viewers are shown a fictional account of the success of certain techniques of law enforcement they tend to believe that such techniques would have similar success in the real world. The danger of the movie The Enforcer lies in its distorted views about police behavior and in its presentation of simplistic, unrealistic and often illegal solutions to the complex problems of crime and law enforcement

Papers Sought for New Periodical on Law and Behavior

A new journal devoted to the relationship between law and human behavior is soliciting papers from criminal justice professionals and students.

Law and Human Behavior will publish articles from the fields of law, psychology, sociology, criminal justice, psychiatry, political science, education, and communications which identify and assess the different behavioral assumptions of the legal system.

Published quarterly, the journal will also feature notes and discussions, cases and comments, and book reviews.

Manuscripts should be double-spaced with generous margins, and typewritten on one side of 8 1/2" x 11" opaque paper. There is no maximum or minimum length for lead articles, but manuscripts submitted for the Notes and Discussion section should not exceed 2,000 words.

Articles should be sent in triplicate to: Professor Bruce D. Sales, Editor, Law and Human Behavior, 209 Burnett Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NB.

For subscription information and copy specifications, write to: Plenum Publishing, 227 West 17th Street, NYC, 10011.

New Books on Review

Signal Zero. By George Kirkham. J.P. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and New York, 1976. 208 pp. \$8.85.

Signal Zero is an exciting book depicting the personal experiences of a college professor who left his campus for six months to work as a uniformed cop in an urban police department located in a high crime area.

The title is taken from the nerve-tightening police radio call signaling "danger to a police officer" or "officer needs immediate assistance."

Kirkham is an associate professor of criminology at Florida State University, Tallahassee. He has four college degrees, including a Ph.D. The city in which he worked for six months as a beat patrolman, not named in the book, is Jacksonville, Florida.

Kirkham has authentic police credentials in addition to his academic degrees. Although unpaid while working on the Jacksonville department, he did not go on duty untrained, having previously completed on his own time the four-month basic police academy course required by Florida law.

The book traces the evolution of his

police working personality from unsophisticated rookie to hard-nosed cop.

Signal Zero is not a scholarly book and does not intend to be. It has the "commercial" plot of a well-written TV drama. The plot goes like this:

The hero, Dr. George Kirkham, alias "Doc" Kirkham or "The Professor," joins the police department for the purpose of working in a high crime area and getting the authentic goods on the police personality, which he preconceives to be naturally-born authoritarian, anti-social and down-right hostile. As a result of his on-the-street experiences — getting beat up trying to settle family fights, almost getting killed during a riot, and acting as "bait" in a men's room to arrest homosexuals — our hero "comes to realize" that his preconceptions were wrong, that it is the hostile environment in which the officer works which shapes his personality, not Darwin-

Continued on Page 12

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Current Job Openings in the Criminal Justice System

Chief of Police. Brunswick, Maine, a town located on the Atlantic coast approximately 25 miles northeast of Portland, is presently seeking qualified applicants for the position of chief of police. The department has 29 full-time officers. . .

Candidates should have extensive supervisory, management and budget experience in the law enforcement field. Employee relations experience also desirable.

Excellent benefits. Salary commensurate with experience, and presently set at \$15,600. Reply with resume before February 11 to: Town Manager, Municipal Building, Brunswick, ME 04011. The Town of Brunswick is an equal opportunity employer.

Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice. A temporary one year position is available, beginning September 1977, at Pan American University in Edinburg, Texas. Responsibilities involve instructing introductory and advanced courses in criminal justice with a law enforcement emphasis.

Minimum qualifications: masters degree in criminal justice or law enforcement; police experience preferred. Compensation dependent upon qualifications, starting at \$14,000 for nine months with summer teaching generally available.

Send vita and unofficial transcript before March 15, 1977 to: David L. Carter, Coordinator, Criminal Justice Program, Pan American University, Edinburg, TX 78539.

Faculty Positions. Kent State University will have four positions available beginning September 16, 1977. Pri-

mary responsibilities include graduate and undergraduate education in criminal justice, student advising, and graduate thesis supervision and direction.

Candidates must have an earned doctorate, experience and research in the field of law enforcement or closely related fields, related teaching experience, and expertise in one or more of the following areas: law enforcement administration, personnel and human resource development, and research methodology and statistics.

One of the positions is an approved replacement while the other jobs are new additions and are not yet approved. Their approval and authorization are contingent upon college program priorities and availability of funds. Salary and rank will be dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Submit vita and supporting documentation indicating possession of qualifications to: Dr. Daniel J. Bell, Department of Criminal Justice Studies, 111 Bowman Hall, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242. Eiling deadline is March 31, 1977.

Faculty Position. Youngstown State University in Ohio is seeking candidates to fill a position that will be open in September. Candidates should be able to instruct in the undergraduate and graduate program as well as to participate in criminal justice research. Emphasis will be in the area of law enforcement administration.

Practical experience in law enforcement and a Ph.D. are preferred. Rank and salary are competitive and will depend upon academic preparation, teaching excellence and professional experience.

Send vita, letters of reference, and supporting materials by March 31, 1977 to: Faculty Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, OH 44555

Director, Police Institute. The University of Louisville requires a person to develop and manage its national-scope Administrative Officers Course and educational short courses and seminars. The successful candidate will be responsible to the dean of the University's School of Police Administration and will begin July 1, 1977

Requirements include a masters or J.D. degree, college level teaching experience, and three years of senior level command and/or management experience in a public law enforcement agency. Preference will be given to candidates who are graduates of the Southern Police Institute, the FBI National Academy, or a similar program.

The starting salary has been set at \$25,000. Tenurable faculty rank in the School of Police Administration determined by education and experience. Appointment will be subject to a background investigation.

Send resume and three references to: Dean John C. Klotter, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208.

Faculty Position. Arizona State University at Tempe is offering a professorship in its Center of Criminal Justice, beginning in Fall, 1977. Additional positions may become available.

Preference given to applicants who have an earned doctorate, criminal justice professional experience, and a record of research and publications. Salary and rank determined by experience and qualifications.

Send updated vita, official graduate school transcripts, three letters of reference, and reprints of three recent publications to: Dr. Thomas Kennedy, Personnel Committee, Center of Criminal Justice, ASB 304, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281. Application deadline is March 17, 1977.

Criminology Positions. The Criminology Department at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania is recruiting for three new positions beginning September 1977. All three are full-time and permanent with tenure possible after a three-year probation period.

Appointments will be made in either the assistant professor or associate professor rank, commensurate with credentials and qualifications. The three specialists desired are police-community relations, criminal justice planning and research, and law enforcement programming; commercial and industrial security; and police administration and supervision.

Candidates with a Ph.D. or other terminal degree will be given preference. Salary range is from \$11,000 to \$18,000, based on an annual nine-month academic con-

tract.

Resumes, transcripts, and letters of recommendation should be sent to: Criminology Department Recruitment Committee, Room 216, Gordon Hall, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15701. Applications should be postmarked no later than midnight March 1, 1977.

Police Chief. The agricultural, mining and resort community of Trinidad, Colorado is seeking a police chief, for a position offering a starting salary of \$16,000 with full-range benefits. The city is located in the southeastern part of the state and has a population of 10,000 residents.

Successful candidate will be responsible for the operation of a department of 22 sworn and eight civilian personnel under the direction of the city manager. Qualifications include an extensive knowledge of police administration and five years of administrative and command experience. A.B.A. or B.S. degree in police administration or police science is preferred.

Apply by resume to: City Manager, City of Trinidad, P.O. Box 880, Trinidad, CO 81002.

Patrol Officers. A private security company, located in West Germany, is accepting applications for patrol officer positions. Preferred requirements include: 24 to 35 years of age, 5'7" to 6'4" in height, weight comparable to height, good general health, law enforcement experience, training in self defense, and references. Compensation includes a good salary, fringe benefits and paid moving expenses.

Contact: Herbert Woidich, Mail Box 1753, Division V, 809 Wasserburg, West Germany.

Chief of Police. Rock Island, Illinois, a city of 50,200 located in a metropolitan area of 375,000, is seeking a highly qualified individual to direct and administer all activities of its 109-member police department. The force has an annual budget of \$1,300,000 and includes 76 sworn and 33 civilian employees.

Strong leadership abilities as well as considerable administrative and supervisory experience is required, and extensive experience and training in all phases of modern law enforcement and crime prevention methods and procedures is essential. Salary is open and negotiable; current pay level is \$23,124.

Send complete resume, including salary requirements and availability to: Office of the City Manager, City of Rock Island, City Hall, 1528 Third Avenue, Rock Island, IL 61201.

Public Safety Director. The Municipality of Penn Hills, Pennsylvania, a community of 68,000 residents located near Pittsburgh, has an opening available for the position of public safety director.

Submit resume to: Manager's Office, Municipality of Penn Hills, 12245 Frankstown Road, Penn Hills, PA 15235.

Staff Executive Director. An opening is available in the North Carolina Criminal Justice Information System Security and Privacy Board in Raleigh. The board will develop, implement, and enforce regulations to insure privacy of criminal justice information, citizens' rights to privacy, and the public's right of access to public information.

A.B.A. degree is required, however, an M.A. in public or business administration is preferred. The salary range has been set at \$22,000 to \$26,000.

Send resume to: Sam H. Long III, Governor's Legal Counsel, Administrative Building, 116 West Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This includes administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for police officers, etc., and mid-level notices for federal agents.

Please send all job notices to: Jon Wicklund, Law Enforcement News, 448 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 489-5164.

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March 7-10, 1977. Workshop on Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action. To be held in Atlanta under the sponsorship of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For complete information, write: IACP, Legal Development Division, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. (301) 948-0922

March 7-8, 1977. Police Supervisor In-service Training (POSIT) Program. At University Park, Pennsylvania. Tuition fee: \$475.00. To obtain additional details, contact: Edwin J. Donovan, Pennsylvania State University, S-203 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-0357.

March 7-June 10, 1977. Administrative Officers Course. Sponsored by the Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville. Applicants must be full-time law enforcement officer on active duty with at least two years service. Students can earn 15 hours of college credit through the University's School of Police Administration. Course fee: \$800.00 plus \$225.00 for books. For complete details, write: Director, Southern Police Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208.

March 14-16, 1977. Rape Investigation Course. Presented by Theorem Institute at the Washington, DC Sheraton-Park Hotel and Motor Inn. For complete details and registration, contact: Michael E. O'Neill, Vice President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. (408) 294-1427.

March 14-16, 1977. Seminar on Security Supervision. Presented by Indiana University's Center for Criminal Justice Training, in Indianapolis. Tuition: \$75.00. Complete information is available from: Center for Criminal Justice Training, Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Harrison Building, Suite 502, 143 W. Market Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

March 14-18, 1977. 30th Annual Convention of the National Burglar and Fire Alarm Association. At the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles. More information is available from: NBFFA, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

March 14-18, 1977. Workshop: "Police Manpower and Resources Management." To be held in Denver by IACP's Professional Development Division. Further details can be obtained from: Ray Garza, Police Management and Operations Division, IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

March 15-18, 1977. Workshop: Law Enforcement Geographic Base Files. To be held in Rochester, New York under the sponsorship of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Agencies are responsible only for attendees' travel and subsistence costs. For further information and registration forms, call toll-free (800) 638-4004 (in the state of Maryland, (301) 948-0922) or write to: Robert I. Macfarlane, GBF Project Manager, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

March 16-18, 1977. Course on Crime Analysis. At the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, DC. Presented by Theorem Institute. For more information, see address for March 14-16.

March 20-23, 1977. Consumer Fraud

Seminar. To be held in San Antonio, Texas, under the sponsorship of the National College of District Attorneys. For further details, contact Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004. (713) 749-1517.

March 20-24, 1977. Fourth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. To be held at the Hyatt House, Orlando, Florida. Tuition: \$160.00. For complete information, write: Institute Director, National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, University of Nevada, P.O. Box 8000, Reno, NV 88507.

March 21-25, 1977. Police Instructors Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement of St. Petersburg Junior College. Tuition: \$125.00. For more information, contact: Robert B. Tegarden, Director, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, Florida 33733.

March 21-April 1, 1977. Management Seminar on Terrorism. Presented by the New Jersey State Police at their Sea Girt Training Center. Designed for command-level personnel. Transportation costs to and from the seminar are funded in full, and all meals and lodging are provided. For registration and additional details, contact: Sgt. J.M. Paulillo, Project Coordinator, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ.

March 28-30, 1977. Workshop: "The Crime of Rape - the Police Response." To be held in University Park, Pennsylvania. Fee: \$175.00. For application and further details, contact: Edwin J. Donovan, Pennsylvania State University, S-203 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802.

March 30-April 1, 1977. Law Enforcement Productivity Measurement and Improvement Course. At the Sheraton O'Hare Motor Hotel in Rosemont, Illinois. Presented by Theorem Institute. Fee of \$225.00 includes instructional materials and luncheon. For mailing address, consult: March 14-16.

April 4-7, 1977. Workshop: Law Enforcement Geographic Base Files. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in St. Paul, Minnesota. For details see: March 15-18.

April 4-8, 1977. Basic Narcotics Seminar. Presented by the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice in Miami, Florida. For information and registration, contact Miami-Dade Community College, North Campus, 11380 NW 27 Avenue, Miami, FL 33167. (305) 685-4505.

April 5-May 5, 1977. Training Course on Supervision of Personnel. Tuition: \$100.00. Full information is available from: The Center for Criminal Justice,

Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

April 6-9, 1977. National Symposium "Progress in Criminal Justice By Whose Standards?" At the Fairmount Hotel, New Orleans. Co-sponsored by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture and IEAA. Tuition: \$110.00 for educators and employees of local, state and Federal agencies, and \$170.00 for all others. For more information, contact: James Taylor, Symposium Coordinator, NCCJPA, 505 E. Green, Champaign, IL 61802.

April 10-15, 1977. Training Workshop for Police Planners. To be held in Athens, Georgia. For details, call or write: Mike Swanson, Continuing Education Program, Police Sciences Division, Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. (404) 542-2994

April 11-22, 1977. Short Course on Middle Management. To be held in Miami, Florida under the sponsorship of the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice. For registration and mailing address, consult: April 4-8.

April 11-22, 1977. Management Seminar on Terrorism. Presented by the New Jersey State Police at their Sea Girt Training Center. For details, see: March 21-April 1.

April 17-20, 1977. Seminar: Pre-Trial Problems. To be held in Phoenix, Arizona under the sponsorship of the National College of District Attorneys. For details, consult: March 20-23.

April 18-23, 1977. Work Schedule Design Seminar. Presented by the Institute for Public Program Analysis in St. Louis,

The Future of Enrollment in Police Education Programs

Continued from Page 4

have ruled that this educational requirement could be considered discriminatory. As a result, most of the previous educational requirements for employment and advancement within the organization have been eliminated.

Because of political, economic and employment uncertainties, the future practicality for a criminal justice program on most campuses is dubious. When Federal monies are withdrawn in 1977, schools may find themselves with programs that have lost a great deal of student interest. Enrollment in these courses and corresponding revenues can be expected to shrink, and the criminal justice program may become a liability to maintain.

References

Criminal Justice Newsletter. National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Special Bulletin Supplement to Vol. 7, No. 2, January 21, 1976.
Richard W. Kobetz. Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Education Directory

Missouri. Tuition of \$395.00 is payable in advance and includes the cost of all text and instructional materials required and all data processing expenses. Additional information may be obtained from Dr. Nelson Heller, The Institute for Public Program Analysis, 230 S. Bemiston, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO 63105. (314) 862-8272.

April 18-29, 1977. Crash Investigation Course. To be held in Evansville, Indiana by the Center for Criminal Justice Training of Indiana University. Tuition: \$325.00. For details, see: March 24-16.

April 19-20, 1977. Police Training Program: Theft Investigation. Presented by the Case Western Reserve Law School's Center for Criminal Justice in Cleveland, Ohio. Tuition: \$100.00. For further information, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

April 25-29, 1977. Training Course on Anti-Terrorism and Disorders. At the Illinois State Police Academy in Springfield. Transportation costs will be reimbursed in accordance with IEAA regulations. All meals and lodging will be provided. For more information and registration forms, contact: Captain Williams J. Ryan, Bureau of Training, Illinois State Police Academy, 401 Armory Building, Springfield, IL 62706.

April 28-May 1, 1977. Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. At the Holiday Inn-International Airport in Los Angeles. Practice sessions will be provided and a certificate of training awarded. Tuition of \$395.00 includes four lunches and training materials. For registration information, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. (213) 476-6024.

Criminal Justice Events Wanted

The editors welcome contributions to the "Upcoming Events" column. For best results, items must be sent in at least two months in advance of the event. Late-breaking items may be phoned in. Send to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1609.

1975-1976. International Association of Chiefs of Police. Gaithersburg, MD. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration LEEP 3rd Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1971. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

Russell W. Petersen. National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Report on Police. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1973. Police Chief "LEEP Funds Face 50 Percent Cut." Vol. 17, No. 6, June, 1975, p. 13.

President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Task Force Report: The Police. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967. Charles W. Tenney, Jr. Higher Education Programs in Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1970. Stock no. 2700-0072.

New Products For Law Enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

UNIFORM SHIRTS — Executive-style shirts with tapered bodies and extra-long tails are now available from the Work Wear Corporation.

Featuring button down breast pockets with box pleats, shoulder epaulets and a badge patch, the shirts are made of 65

percent polyester and 35 percent cotton with a permanent press finish.

Designed to be cool, comfortable and wrinkle-free, the career security shirts are available in navy, white, gulf blue, and light gray.

More information can be obtained from: Work Wear Corporation, 1768 East 25th Street, Cleveland, OH 44114.



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More information can be obtained from: Work Wear Corporation, 1768 East 25th Street, Cleveland, OH 44114.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AID — Man & Manager, Inc. is offering the 1977 edition of *The Encyclopedia of Collective Bargaining Contract Clauses*, a loose-leaf

volume that provides an up-to-date compilation of labor relations material.

Designed to aid managers anticipate, avoid and resolve labor disputes, the book contains 643 contract clauses and 236 actual case histories from arbitration decisions, National Labor Relations Board actions and court rulings.

Indexed for easy reference, the encyclopedia includes sections on bargaining strategy; policies, practices and procedures; proposals and counter-proposals; new developments; and techniques and tactics.

In addition, the 320-page volume covers 62 labor-related issues and a number of solutions achieved by companies through collective bargaining.

For complete information, contact: Man & Manager, Inc., 87 Terminal Drive, Plainview, NY 11803.

CONCEALABLE BODY ARMOR — Second Chance's Model Z-9 protects against blasts from submachine guns, handguns, shotguns, and fragmentation bombs such as hand grenades and high or low velocity shrapnel.

Featuring a removable, washable cotton cover, the vest is lightweight, completely flexible, and comfortable. It is made entirely without metal of any kind, and represents the state-of-the-art in body armor technology.

Four pounds in weight and 3/8 of an inch thick, the Z-9 has been successfully tested against a wide variety of ammunition, both military and commercial.

For details, contact: Fargo Company, 1162 Bryant Street, San Francisco, CA 94103.

New CJ Books on Review

Continued from Page 9

ian natural selection.

Kirkham notes the effect of the job on his own behavior: increased drinking, cursing, and nervousness, and a new-found compulsion to have a gun handy at all times.

Unquestionably, police work does change a person's attitude and outlook — sometimes for the worse. Kirkham's experience prompts the thought: if the impact is this extreme on a 31-year-old mature adult with four college degrees, what then is the impact upon a 21-year-old with a high school background?

Whether or not it was the author's intention, the book will certainly make the police feel good to find someone in the academic field who knows their problems first hand.

Signal Zero, in addition to being a new example of the "Wambaugh School" of cop literature, is also one of a new breed of books by adventurous people — mostly from colleges and universities — who take menial jobs in the "real world" for brief periods and then return to their ivory towers to tell their students and colleagues what is really going on out there. Another such recent work is *Blue Collar Journal* by John R. Chapman, president of Haverford College, who took off for a while to be a ditch digger, sandwich man and garbage collector.

Kirkham and Chapman have found it enlightening to adopt temporary roles completely foreign to their everyday lives. They didn't have to travel abroad to do this; they merely dropped a few notches on the social scale right here at home in America and did a little "stoop labor." Then they chronicled what the experience had done to their attitudes and behavior.

Unfortunately, as Kirkham learned, police in high crime areas must often act as collectors of human garbage, and more unfortunately still, some of them become convinced that is what police work is all about — garbage collection. Under such

circumstances, it might be difficult for a police officer to keep in mind that his original career plan was public service.

— Joseph L. Schott

Medicolegal Investigation of Gunshot Wounds. By Abdullah Fattch. Philadelphia. J.B. Lippincott Co. 1976. 287 Pp. \$18.50.

This new, much-needed book, is the only one in print which deals exclusively with the various practical aspects of medicolegal investigation of gunshot wounds and deaths. The author, a deputy medical examiner and professor of pathology, addresses himself to consideration of "the investigation of the scene of death or injury, collection of evidence, procedures in the autopsy room, follow-up investigations and documentation of the results of investigations." Chapters cover the roles of the police, the attending physician, the medical examiner, the pathologist and all other medical personnel, preparation of evidence and presentation of exhibits in court.

Neutron activation analysis and atomic absorption spectrometry as research tools are discussed. Basic information on firearms and ammunition is provided as well as historical (and accurate) account of the development of firearms.

Dr. Fattch emphasizes the importance of thorough investigations and good record-keeping by the investigator and medical personnel. Particularly interesting and informative is the section dealing with national emergencies which suggest procedures to be followed in these situations. Autopsies of Presidents Lincoln and Kennedy and of Senator Robert Kennedy are appended and compared.

The 116 excellently reproduced illustrations complement and clarify the text. There is a complete bibliography after each chapter and a useful index. The book can be recommended to physicians, medical examiners, lawyers, law enforcement officers, jurists and students of law and medicine.

— Daniel P. King

Few Courts Using Full Resources To Reduce Case Backlog, Study Finds

Only a few courts are utilizing available procedures to improve their scheduling, according to a national study of court practices which also developed a system designed to ease judicial logjams.

The study, conducted by the Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW), examined court practices in cases ranging from parking violations to murder, and inspected a comparable range of civil matters.

In its first report, entitled "Guide to Court Scheduling," the study proposed a "Model Court Scheduling System" that covers a broad range of techniques, including the use of computers. A "calendar component" of the model is designed to deal with such problems as conflicts in scheduling court appearances of lawyers and police officers, overburdening or under-utilizing judges, and alternate floods and trickles in the flow of cases.

Funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF), the main goal of the study is to benefit victims, defendants, civil litigants, police officers, attorneys, judges and the public. The second phase of the project is currently testing the model in three jurisdictions: the Wayne County (Michigan) Circuit Court, the Milwaukee

County (Wisconsin) courts, and the Hennepin County (Minnesota) Municipal Court.

According to INSLAW, the tests are intended to illustrate how the methods may be transferred for use in other jurisdictions. "It is impossible to overemphasize the point that each court should determine its own objectives and design its scheduling system accordingly," the report said.

A "management component" is included in the working model which will aid a judge in developing a system that will best suit his jurisdiction.

The project involved visits to 30 courts, and study of data on scheduling practices in more than 800 trial courts handling civil and criminal cases. The report provides detailed case studies of scheduling in nine jurisdictions, including Dallas Criminal Court; Kansas City, Missouri, Municipal Court; Los Angeles County Superior Court; San Diego Superior Court; Tacoma Municipal Court; Baltimore Criminal Court; Cincinnati Municipal Court, and Multnomah County (Oregon) Circuit Court.

Four additional reports will be published during 1977. For copies of the first report, contact: INSLAW, 1125 Fifteenth Street, Washington, DC.

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